# useMemo Hook:

## What's useMemo hook:

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It's a hook which is used in <u>functional component</u> and return the <u>memoised value</u>, where we are <u>caching the value</u>, so that it doesn't need to be <u>recalculate it</u>, it's <u>based on the dependency change</u>, and it will help <u>to improve the performance</u>.

# When to Use useMemo:

- When you deal with **heavy computations**.
- When the same computation is repeated multiple times and returns the same result for the same inputs.
- When <u>rendering large lists or data grids</u> and you want to avoid unnecessary re-renders.

## When Not to Use React useMemo:

We should not use useMemo for memoizing a function such as a callback.

#### How is it work:

const memoizedResult = useMemo(function, dependencies);

- During <u>initial rendering</u>, useMemo(function, dependencies) invokes function, <u>memoizes the calculation result</u>, and returns it to the component.
- If the <u>dependencies don't change</u> during the next renderings, then useMemo() doesn't invoke function, but <u>returns the memoized value</u>.

  But if the <u>dependencies change</u> during re-rendering, then useMemo() invokes function, <u>memoizes the new value</u>, <u>and returns it</u>.
- If you pass an <u>empty array</u> ([]) as the dependencies, the memoized value will be computed only once during the initial render and will remain the same for subsequent renders.

## Difference between useMemo vs useEffect:

It's important to note that we shouldn't add any code to useMemo that we <u>don't want to be run when the page or component is being rendered</u>. Any code that affects another component than the current one (called side effects) should be kept in a useEffect.

# Difference between useMemo vs useCallback:

The useCallback hook allows you to <u>memoize the entire function</u>, and the useMemo hook allows you to <u>memoize the output of functions</u>. Also, let's have the difference between while using it.

```
import { useCallback } from 'react';

function MyComponent({ prop }) {
  const callback = () => {
    return 'Result';
  };

  const memoizedCallback = useCallback(callback, [prop]);

  return <ChildComponent callback={memoizedCallback} />;
}
```

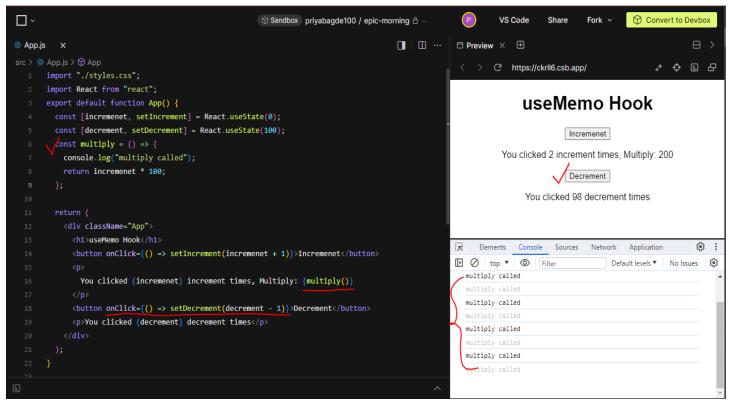
```
import { useMemo } from 'react';

function MyComponent({ prop }) {
  const callback = () => {
    return 'Result';
  };
  const memoizedCallback = useMemo(() => callback, [prop]);

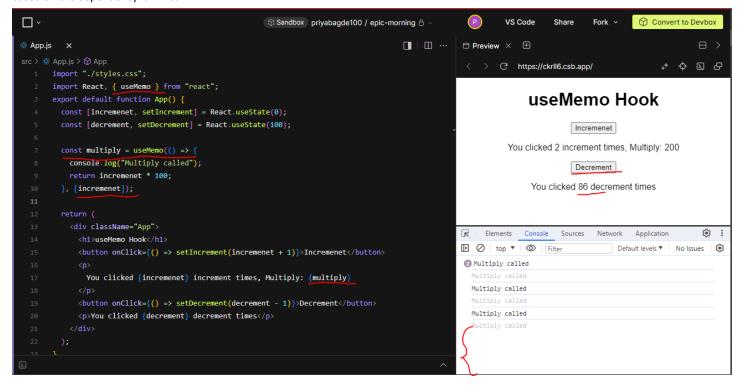
  return <ChildComponent callback={memoizedCallback} />;
}
```

# **Example:**

Suppose you have an <u>increment and decrement counter</u>. Also, you have a <u>multiply function</u>. Now when you <u>call the multiply function where we</u> <u>are multiplying with the increment (i.e, no usage of decrement).</u> When you click the increment button the multiply function will get call which is as expected because we are using the increment, but <u>when you click on decrement button then there is a multiply function ALSO, getting call.WHY?</u>



You can restrict the Multiply function to get call on decrement button <u>using the useMemo hook</u>, where you need to pass the dependency array and based on the dependency it will call.



# What's the difference between useMemo and React.memo in reactjs:

Aspect	useMemo	React.memo
Purpose	Memoizes the result of a function call based on dependencies	Memoizes the rendering of a functional component based on its props
Usage	Used inside functional components to optimize expensive calculations or data transformations	Used to optimize functional components by preventing unnecessary re-renders based on prop changes
Input	Function and dependencies	Functional component
Returns	Memoized value	Memoized component
Dependencies	Re-runs the function when dependencies change	Re-renders the component when props change
Performance	Optimizes calculations within the component	Optimizes rendering of the component
Example Use Case	Memoizing a complex calculation within a component	Memoizing the rendering of a component with static props